

PROFIROV, D.

A case of epileptic attacks in treatment with rimifon. Suvrem. med., Sofia
8 no.9:109-112 1957.

1. Iz kozhnata klinika pri VMI "I. P. Pavlov" - Plovdiv. Direktor: prof.
B. Buchvarov.

(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, ther.

isoniazid, causing epilepsy)

(ISONIAZID, inj. eff.

epilepsy in ther. of cutaneous tuberc.)

(EPILEPSY, etiol. and pathogen

isoniazid in ther. of cutaneous tuberc.)

PROFIROV, D.

Therapeutic effect of sulfonamides; results of 10 years application in gonorrhea. Izv. Med. inst., Sofia 4-5:235-248 1951.
(GLML 22:3)

1. Assistant. 2. Skin Clinic (Head -- B. Buchvarov) of I. P. Pavlov Medical Academy, Plovdiv.

PROF. R. V. D.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

575. PELLAGRA IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PLOVDIV (Bulgarian text) - Pro -
firov D. - IZV. MED. INST. (Sofija) 1957, 14 (541-560) Graphs 2 Tables 1
illus. 1

A report on 218 cases observed during 1944-1953. 55.1% were males; 70% of the cases occurred in people from 40-70 yr. of age. The disease was most prevalent in March and April. The clinical picture is described, taking into account the incidence of the principal groups of symptoms (skin, digestive tract, nervous system). The distribution in the district bears a very unequal character, showing various foci of density. The differences are attributed to climatological factors and subsequent influences on the agricultural condition as well as on the human organism itself.

(XVII, 13)

PROFIROV, D.

On the incidence of skin cancer in Bulgaria. *Folia med.*
(Plovdiv) 7 no.3:199-203 '65.

1. Hohes Medizinisches Institut "I.P. Pavlov" zu Plovdiv,
Bulgarien, Lehrstuhl für Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten.
(Vorstand: Prof. Dr. B. Bacwarov).

KAMENSKAYA, S.A.; KISLYAKOV, A.G.; KROTIKOV, V.D.; NAUMOV, A.I.; NIKONOV,
V.N.; PROFIR'YEV, V.A.; PLECHKOV, V.M.; STREZHNEVA, K.M.;
TROITSKIY, V.S.; FEDOSEYEV, L.I.; LUBYAKO, L.V.; SOROKINA, E.P.

Microwave observation of lunar radio eclipses. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 8 no.2:219-228 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri
Gor'kovskom universitete.

DOLENKO, Grigoriy Nazarovich; PROFIR'YEV, V.B., akademik, otv. red.;
MEL'NIK, A.F., red.izd-va; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Geology of petroleum and gas in the Carpathians]Geologiya nefiti
i gaza Karpat. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 364 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Porfir'yev).
(Carpathian Mountains—Petroleum geology)
(Carpathian Mountains—Gas, Natural—Geology)

PROFIR'YEV, V. B. and LINETSKIY, V. F.

"Problems of the Migration of petroleum," Tr. L'vovskogo geologich. ob-va i gos. un-ta
[Proceedings of the L'vov Geological Society and State University?], 1952.

PROFIR'YEV, V. B. and GRINBERG, I. V.

"Geological and Geochemical conditions of the formation of petroleum, " Nauchn. zapiski L'vov politekhn. in-ta [Scientific Papers of the L'vov Polytechnical Institute], Series 16, No 4, 1949.

FIALKOV, A.S.; DAVIDOVICH, Ya.G.; PROFIR'YEVA, G.A.

Interrelation of the physical and mechanical characteristics
of carbon-graphitic materials. Zav. lab. 30 no.7:864-868 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
elektromekhaniki.

NESTERUK, V.F.; PROFIR'YEVA, N.N.

Method for determining the correltaion function of normal random processes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prob. 5 no.6:55-57 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki.

(Random processes)

NESTERUK, V.F.; PROFIR'YEVA, N.N.; FINAGIN, B.A.

Method of random pulse generation using for the driving process
the discreteness of light radiation. Trudy LKI no. 36:107-109 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.

PROFIR'YEVA, N.N.

Benzene Derivatives

Calculation of characteristic critical frequencies of spectra of molecular crystals of p-dibromobenzene, p-bromchlorobenzene and p-dichlorobenzene. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 22, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December ¹⁹⁵² ~~1953~~, Uncl.

S/058/63/000/002/059/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Nesteruk, V. F., Profir'yeva, N. N.

TITLE: Some problems of the theory of detecting single pulses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 14, abstract 2Zh91
("Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta", 1962, no. 36, 121 - 133)

TEXT: This is a systematic exposition of the problem regarding the optimum receiver which secures the maximum probability of correct detecting D of a single pulse on the background of interferences at a given magnitude of the observation interval T and of the probability of false alarms F. The detection parameter is introduced, and the effective signal-to-noise ratio at the output of the optimum receiver is calculated. Investigated are four types of signal shapes: 1) signals exactly known for the time interval T (simple synchronous detection); 2) signals of a random shape, the moment of appearance of which is exactly known (complex synchronous detection); 3) signals of a random shape and a random moment of appearance (complex asynchronous detection); 4) signals of a known shape and a random moment of appearance (simple asynchronous detection).

Card 1/2

Some problems of the theory of detecting single pulses S/058/63/000/002/059/070
A160/A101

The interferences are considered to be additive stationary Gauss processes. Discussed are the block diagrams of receivers providing for an optimum detection. It is particularly indicated that the receiver for the case of a simple asynchronous detection differs from a receiver for a complex asynchronous detection by only one nonlinear unit with an exponential characteristic.

Yu. Parayev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, L.B.; VOROB'YEV, L.N.; PROPIN'YEVA, Yu.I.; PETROV, A.A.

Regularities of diacetylene addition reactions. Part 5: Hydrogenation of monosubstituted conjugated α -diacetylenes on palladium. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1544-1549 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet. Submitted July 29, 1964.

1. PETROV, A. A.; PROFIR'YEVA, Yu. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Vinylacetylene
7. Order of addition of bromine to homologs of vinylacetylene. Dokl. AN SSSR 89, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

PROFOUS, ANTONIN

Místní jména v Čechách, jejich vznik, původní význam
a změny. (1 vyd) Praha, Nakl. Československé akademie
věd. (Place names in Bohemia, their origin, original mean-
ing, and changes. 1st ed.)
Vol. 1. (A-H) 1954. 821 p.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library
of Congress, Vol 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

PROFOUS, Z.

Good utilization of the grounds of our power plants. p. 522.

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

PROGNIMAK, D. Ya.
GAYDASH, I.M., gornyy inzhener; PROGNIMAK, D. Ya., gornyy inzhener

Utilizing internal potentialities in the Abakumov mine. Mekh.trud.
rab.9 no.9:22-25 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Donets Basin--Coal mining machinery)

PROGNIMAK, D. Ya.

NEKRASOVSKIY, Ya.E., professor; LOKSHIN, B.S., dotsent; ZIL'BERMAN, A.I., dotsent; ANAN'YEV, B.S., dotsent; PROGNIMAK, D.Ya., inzhener.

Mining systems used in steeply pitching seams where coal and gas outbursts are likely to occur. Izv. DGI no.24:65-120 '55.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya., gornyy inzhener; TARANOV, P.Ya., dotsent, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIFSHITS, I.B.; GEYER, V.G., professor

Remarks on I.U.I. Levitskii's article: "Pressing problems of the
coal industry". Ugol' 30 no.4:40-42 ap '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. DonUGI (for Prognimak) 2. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut
(for Taranov) 3. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela shakhty No.42
"Kapital'naya" tresta Kopeyskugol' (for Lifshits).

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya., gorny inzhener.

The idle time between shifts in mining should be reduced.
Ugol' 30 no.11:3-6 N '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining)(Mining machinery--Maintenance and
repair)

PROGNIMAK, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; KUKLIN, Boris Konstantinovich; SHUSHKOV-
SKAYA, Ye.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., redaktor
izdatel'stva; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Working Donets Basin coal beds through inclined winzes to lateral
or group drifts] Opyt razrabotki ugol'nykh plastov Donbassa cherez
nakhlonnye gezenki na polevye ili gruppovye shtreki. Moskva, Ugle-
tekhizdat, 1956. 38 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KUKLIN, B.K., *gerayy inzhener*; PROGNIK, D.Ya., *gerayy inzhener*.

Working Donets Basin coal seams with inclined winzes. Ugel' 31
no.7:10-16 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Donetskiy ugel'nyy institut.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya.; NEYENBURG, V.Ye.; MILOVA, L.M.; TOLKATSER, D.Ya.

Method of analyzing the technical and economic indices of hydraulically mined sections of mines using otherwise conventional mining methods. Sbor.DonUGI no.22:29-59 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining) (Mining engineering--Costs)

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya., inzh.

Mechanical and hydraulic coal mining. Ugol' 39 no.9:32-33 3 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

PROGNIMAK, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; KUPRIN, A.I., retsenzent

[Opening and systems of working coal seams by hydraulic
mining] Vskrytie i sistemy razrabotki ugol'nykh plastov
pri gidrodobyche. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 111 s.
(MIRA 17:7)

MEYYENBURG, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRIVCHENKO, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROGNIAMAK,
D., inzh.

To R.A.Bretosh's response to the article "Determining parameters
of supplying hydraulic mines with waterpower"; "Ugol'," 1962, No.
4. Ugol' 39 no.1:69-70 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya.; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye.; MILOVA, L.M.; SHIRYAYEV, R.V.

Technical and economic analysis of coal production in the
hydraulically mined section of "Novo-Grodovka" Mine No.3.
Sbor.DonUGI no.22:20-28 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining)

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya.; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye.

Analyzing the method of mining with hydraulic sublevel coal
breakage. Sbor.DonUGI no.22:3-19 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Hydraulic mining)

PROGNIMAK, D.Ya
GERGEL', M.Ya., inzhener; PROGNIMAK, D.Ya., inzhener.

Concerning the article "Increase cross sections of haulageways";
Bezopasnost' truda v promyshlennosti, no.4, 1957. Bezop. truda
v prom. 1 no.8:23 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1.Alapayevskoye rudoupravleniye (for Gergel') 2.Donetskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Prognimak)
(Ural Mountain region--Mining engineering)

PROGNIMAK, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; BARANOV, A.I., otv.red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA,
Ye.L., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A.; tekhn.red.

[Development and mining of flat seams from working area boundaries in
the Donets Basin] Podgotovka i otrabotka pologikh plastov Donbassa
ot granits vyemochnykh polei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 111 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Blood Diseases.

T..4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55503.

Author : Progonnaya, V.V.

Inst :

Title : The Clinical Significance in Determining the Size
and the Form of Erythrocytes in Certain Clinical and
Hematological Syndromes.

Orig Pub: Vrachobnoye dolo, 1957, No 5, 469-475

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. Blood Diseases.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50749

Author : Progonnaya, V.V.

Inst : -

Title : The Pathogenesis of Ovalocytosis.

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 8, 865-868.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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1ST AND 2ND COVERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 4TH COVERS																									
N																										MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG POWER ECONOMY IN HUNGARY VOL. IV --1951 No. 2, Feb.																										35																									
5. Prop.																										Experiences gained in the installation of high-pressure tubes																										AT 11																									
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H.L.N.

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18. Experiences gained in assembling high pressure piping — *Nagynyomású csővezeték- szerelésénél szerzett tapasztalatok* — by J. Progl (Power Economy in Hungary — *Magyar Energia gazdaság* — Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 37 — 44, Feb. 1951, 10 figs.)

The difficulties of welding high pressure piping are due to the fact that they are made of alloyed metals. After annealing, the pipes are upset and turned into a tulip like shape; then, prior to welding, the root is heated to 250 — 300 °C. The root is welded by gas welding and tested by X ray. Finally, the weld joint is filled up by arc welding. The finished welding is then subjected to another X-ray test, and to a subsequent heat treatment. For packing the flange joints metal labyrinth gaskets are used, and the uniform tightening of bolts is controlled by instruments. To avoid excessive strain, the pipes are prestressed; this requires extreme skill. Due to the difficulties arising at the assembling of cast steel fittings into feed pipes, it is more advantageous to use welded fittings.

FROGONIAYA, V.V.

Qualitative characteristics of hemoglobin. Probl. gemat. i perel
krovi 10 no.4:30-32 Ap '65. (MIRA 15 6)

1. Odell klinicheskoy gematologii (zav. - prof. D.N.Yanovskiy)
Ukrainskogo Instituta Klinicheskoy meditsiny i nauk akademika
N.D.Strushchaka (dir. - prof. A.L.Mikhnev), Kiev.

PROGONNAYA, V.V. (Kiyev)

Clinical significance of determining the size and shape of erythrocytes in some clinical and hematological syndromes. Vrach.delo no.5: 469-473 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy gematologii (zav. - prof. D.N.Yanovskiy)
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy
meditsiny im. akad. N.D.Strazhesko'
(ERYTHROCYTES) (ANEMIA)

PROGONNAYA, V.V.

Mechanism of hemolysis in hemolytic anemias. Mat.po obm.nauch.
inform. no.2:209-216 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela klinicheskoy gematologii (sav. - prof. D.N. Yanovskiy)
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy medi-
tsiny, Kiyev.
(ANEMIA) (HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

PRUGHAYA, V. V., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Clinical significance of the determination of the size and shape of ~~the~~ erythrocytes in certain clinico-hematological syndromes." Kiev, 1958. 16 pp (Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Clinical Medicine im Acad I. D. Strazhesko. Department of Clinical Hematology), 225 copies (KL, 47-58, 136)

-76-

PROGONNAYA, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Kiyev)

Pathogenesis of ovalocytosis. Vrach.delo no.8:865-867 Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy gematologii (zav. - prof. D.N.Yanovskiy)
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy
meditsiny im. akademika N.D.Strazhesko
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)
(ERYTHROCYTES--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

PROGONOV, V.

Grew of technical progress. Tekh.mol. no.1:9 '61.

(Communist Youth League)

(MIRA 14:3)

KOGON, G.Kh.; PROGOPOPOV, N.I.; ZEL'DIN, G.S.; TYTAR', G.M.

Efficacy of tonsillectomy in patients with chronic tonsillitis and psoriasis. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.8:52-55 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. G.M. Tytar') i kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (zav. G.Kh. Kogon) Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.I. Mechnikova (glavnyy vrach F.A. Lyubin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk USSR prof. L.A. Lukovskiy).
(PSORIASIS) (TONSILS---DISEASES)

BENSON, Mikhail Il'ich, inzh.; BEREZIN, Nikolay Tikhonovich,
inzh.; GURNI, Varvara Pavlovna, kand. tekhn.nauk;
LYUBOVSKIY, Grigoriy Abramovich, inzh.; MARTIROSYAN,
Yelena Mikirtychevna: PROGOROVICH, Anna Lazarevna,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SIMONOVA, Irina Mikhaylovna, inzh.;
YEFREMOVA, M.K., red.; GOLOVINA, N.Z., red.; AKSEL'ROD,
I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian dictionary of the food industry] Anglo-
russkii slovar' po pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Fizmatgiz, 1963. 570 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROG-OROVSKY, B. N. CU 117 The insulin depot (massive doses) in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. U. M. Progovskiy, M. N. Egorova and N. A. Voskresenskaya. <i>Arch. Sci. Med.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 60, No. 2, 87 (1969), cf. C. I. 33, 7390. Iodine-ferro insulin is prepd. from 10 cc (200 U) conc. insulin to which is added 1 cc. of a sterile 30% soln. of FeNH₄(SO₄). After 24 hrs. the mixt. is centrifuged and the ppt. mixed with iodipin (10% I in sesame oil) to make 2.5 cc. Before injecting, heat gently and shake well. 1 cc. equals 100 U. of insulin. The prepn. was tested on animals and 100 patients. A single injection of an ordinary dose was effective for 21-30, and even 48, hrs. A few cases of hypoglycemic shock occurred, but only 10-20 hrs. after injection. The painfulness of injections encountered in a few cases, was overcome by the addn. of 0.5% psicaine to the prepn. The treatment is recommended in cases with great fluctuations of diurnal blood sugar, and in forms of diabetes perceptibly assocd. with thyroid or pituitary dysfunction. The prepn. can be improved upon. T. Laanes																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100									

PRCGOSTIN, S. Z.

N/5

762.203

.P7

Tekhnicheskoye normirovaniye organizatsiya truda i zarobotnoy platy v
khimicheskoy promshlennosti (Work norms, labor organization and wages in the
chemical industries) Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1952.

326 p.

PROGOZHAYA, M. I.

PROGOZHAYA, M. I.- "Procedure for Teaching Pronouns in the V Class." Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Methods of Teaching Russian, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

PROGRABINSKAYA, M. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Mercuric Nitrate, Titration
Chemistry - Ferric Oxide, Determination

Oct 48

"Quick Method of Direct Determination of Trivalent Iron by Titration of Mercuric Nitrate," S. A. Babushkin, M. L. Prograbinskaya, Eastern Sci Res Coal Chem Inst, 5 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 10

Develops and tests, on specimens of coal ash and other materials, method of direct determination of ferric oxide used for analysis of materials which diffuse only after alloying with sodium or other flux. Method is quick and easy, and does not require keeping solutions in atmospheres of inert gas.

PA 28/49T16

S/137/61/000/011/089/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Taran, Yu. N., Progrebnoy, E. N., Yasskiy, D. I.

TITLE: On the crystallization mechanism of cast iron in revolving crystal-
lizer rolls

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 3-4, abstract 111A
(V sb. "Polucheniye izdeliy iz zhidk. met. s uskoren. kristalliza-
tsiyey". Moscow-Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1961, 197-210)

TEXT: The authors cite the results of an investigation devoted to the study of the influence of the forming parameters upon the structure and the characteristics of cast iron sheet. The structural base of the cast iron sheet is formed by a ramified lattice of austenite dendrites, ledeburite inclusions are comparatively rarely encountered also in the middle of the sheet. As one recedes from the central zone, the size of the dendrites increases and at the edge portions of the sheet it is possible to observe the formation of large giant crystals with perfect dendrite form. The nucleation and growth of such crystals occurs in a wedge of molten metal without connection with crystallization of the surface films. The completion of their growth occurs in those

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On the crystallization mechanism ...

S/137/61/000/011/089/123
AO60/A101

portions of the melt which, in flowing over the roller surface, maintain the contact with that surface for a long time. In the process of growing, the large, little ramified dendrites of austenite deplete the surrounding liquid solution of Fe and in the interdendritic spaces ledeburite inclusions with fine structure are formed. Under high forming pressures, there is formed a nonuniform (over the sheet length) three-layered structure, which has a deleterious effect upon the characteristics of the sheet. It was established that the optimal interval of the roll pressure magnitude is from 60 to 130 kg/running cm of the sheet width. Forming of the sheet in this interval guarantees the sufficiently homogeneous structure and satisfactory mechanical characteristics of the sheet.

A. Savel'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BA
A-III

28

Alkaloids of *Thalictrum minus*, L. III. Alkaloids of the Ranunculaceae family. S. Yusufov and N. N. Prokhorov (*J. gen. Chem., USSR, 1960, 30, 1151-1162*) [U.S. transl., 1197-1206].—The parts of *Thalictrum minus*, L., growing above ground and collected at the end of the flowering period, contain 0.41% of total alkaloids including two new bases, thalamine, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4N$, and thalmidine, $C_{21}H_{28}O_4N$. The roots from the spring and autumn collections give 0.86 and 0.83% respectively which contain thalicmine, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4N$, thalcmidine, $C_{21}H_{28}O_4N$, and base No. 8. The first four alkaloids are probably deriv. of tetrahydroisoquinoline. Thalcmine appears to be *N*-methylbenzyltetrahydroisoquinoline. H. WARR.

CH 10

Alkaloids of Ranunculaceae. III. Alkaloids of *Thalictrum minus*. S. Yunusov and N. N. Progressov (Lab. Khim. Alkaloid. Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R., Tashkent). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1151-61 (1950); cf. C.I. 44, 7028a. -Extn. of air-dried *Thalictrum minus* with $(CH_2Cl)_2$ in the presence of 10% NH_4OH gave 0.41% total alkaloids. Extn. with EtOH of 121.2 g. of such a mixt. gave 40 g. insol. *thalicmine*, $C_{27}H_{29}NO_6$, decomp. 247-9° (crude), m. 253° (pure, from EtOH- $CHCl_3$), $[\alpha]_D -64.5$; *HCl salt*, decomp. 147-57° (from EtOH); *methiodide*, decomp. 250° (from EtOH); *perchlorate*, decomp. 238-41°. The alc.-sol. alkaloid portion yielded on cooling to -10° 14 g. *thalicmidine*, $C_{27}H_{29}O_6N$, decomp. 192-3° (from EtOH), $[\alpha]_D 252.2$ ($CHCl_3$); *methiodide*, decomp. 254-5°. Similar extn. of the roots of the plant gave 0.95 or 0.83% total alkaloids, depending on the time of collection (spring or fall). These yielded 3 alkaloids: *thalicmine*, $C_{27}H_{29}O_6N$, m. 137-8° (from MeOH), isolated through the poorly sol. *HCl salt*, m. 238-70°, $[\alpha]_D 255.3$ (EtOH); *HCl salt*, decomp. 223-4° (in sealed tube); *HBr salt*, m. 258-60° (from H_2O); *methiodide*, m. 238-7° (in sealed tube); acetylation of this alkaloid with AcCl 12 days at room temp. gave an *Ac deriv.*, m. 191-2°, which is optically inactive. The mother liquor after isolation of thalicmine yields upon neutralization with NH_3 and treatment with tartaric acid (in EtOH) 17 g. *thalicmidine tartrate*, decomp. 239-40° (in sealed tube); *free base*, $C_{27}H_{29}O_6N$, m. 192-3°, $[\alpha]_D -84$ (EtOH), with neg. reactions for aldehyde, ketone, or methylenedioxy groups; *HCl salt*, decomp. 222-6° (sealed tube); *methiodide*, m. 217-17.5° (from EtOH). Extn. of the residual alkaloid mass with hot EtOH and Me_2CO gave an *orange base*, m. 243°. All 4 alkaloids appear to be derivs. of 2-methylbenzyltetrahydroisoquinoline, the latter being the structure of thalicmine. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

10

Alkaloids of the Ranunculaceae. III. *Thalictrum minus*.
S. Yunusov and N. N. Progresov (Acad. Sci. Uzbek
S.S.R., Tashkent). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1197-1201
(1950) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 1608k.
R. M. S.

PROGRESSOV, N. N.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 47 No. 5
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

U
The alkaloids of *Thalictrum minus*. II. The structure of
thalictonine and thalicmine. S. Yunusov and N. N. Pro-
gressov (Acad. Sci. Uzbek, Tashkent). *J. Gen. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 22, 1098-1101 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See
C.A. 47, 8084i.
H. J. II.

AF
7-28-54

GEONYA, N.I. [Heonia, N.I.]; PROGRESSOV, N.N. [Prohressov, M.M.]

Antibacterial action of some alkaloids. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.4:24-
27 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALKALOIDS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

PROGRESSOV, N. N.

Card 1 of 2

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Jun 52

"The Alkaloids of Thalictum minus L. II. The Structure of Thalictamine and Thalictmidine," S. Yunosov, N. N. Progressov, Lab of Alkaloid Chem, Inst of Chem, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, Tashkent

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 6, pp 1047-1055

Detn of the functional groups permits describing the formula of thalictamine $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$ as $C_{16}H_{10}(OCH_3)_3(OH)$. The hydroxyl group has weakly phenolic properties. The OH group retains these properties in the des-N-methylthalictamine. Oxidation of the substance obtained by boiling

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USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids (Contd 1)

Jun 52

thalictamine in acetic anhydride yields melophanic acid. Oxidation of thalictamine itself yields methemipinic acid. Hofmann's degradation of O-methylthalictamine, repeated twice, yielded a nitrogen-free substance, which upon oxidation yielded tetramethoxy-phenanthrene-carboxylic acid. The roots of Thalictum minus L., in the immature state, contain d-glucosine, which was identified as O-methylthalictmidine. The structure of thalictamine is that of a 2,3,5-trimethoxy-6-hydroxyphenanthrene. Melophanic acid and phenanthrene were obtained from N-acetylthalictamine, which is optically inactive and not basic. After Hofmann's degradation had

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PROGRESSOV, N. N.

Card 2 of 2

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids (Contd 2)

Jun 52

been carried out twice, thalicmine yield trimethoxymethylene dioxy-vinylphenanthrene. Thalicmine is a deriv of pentahydroxyaporphine. Apparently its structure corresponds to 3,4,7-trimethoxy-5,6-methylenedioxy aporphine.

218T27

PROFERANSOVA

REYZIN, Eduard Karlovich; VERZILIN, N.M., doktor pedagogicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; PROFERANSOVA, N.V., redaktor; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Botanical exhibits in instruction] Uchebnye vystavki rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1957. 114 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Versilin).

(Botany--Exhibition)

9.7000
9.2586

S/123/60/000/015/004/007
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 15, p. 221,
80154

AUTHORS: Abalyshnikova, L. M., Progrebinskiy, S. B.

TITLE: An Investigation of Junction Transistor Flip-Flops ^{6A}

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN UkrSSR, 1958, No. 3, pp. 76-83

TEXT: The authors investigate a junction transistor flip-flop circuit which, ²⁵ without special triode selection, ensures a steady operation at frequencies up to 400 kilocycles. They give a description of a method of approximate calculation of the circuit parameters, utilizing in one version of the method the family of collector characteristics of the triode, while in another version the rated magnitude of the static current-error constant are used. A calculation example is presented and results of an experimental investigation of the described circuit are given. There are 8 figures and 1 reference. ✓B

V. Ye. G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

L 11073-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001378

8/0148/63/000/005/0142/0145

AUTHOR: Zhuzdskiy, A. Z.; Progrushchenko, A. V.; Chetverkina, G. Ye.

TITLE: Some characteristics of the K-state in nickel-chromium alloys alloyed by aluminum

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1963, 142-145

TOPIC TAGS: specific electrical resistance, density, crystal structure, nickel-chrome-aluminum alloys, plastic deformation, heat treatment, K-state

ABSTRACT: Specific electrical resistance, density and crystal structure of nickel-chrome-aluminum alloys were studied as a function of Al content, plastic deformation (to 60%) and heat treatment.

In analyzing deformation and temperature curves, authors concluded that large additions of aluminum to pure nickel chrome alloy led to more abrupt manifestation of the K-state and to widening of the temperature interval for its existence. The presence of a bulge on the curve of the alloy containing 7% Al (at 750 degrees) is explained as the heterogeneous phase of this alloy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiev State University

Card 1/2

PROCRUSHCHENKO, A. V.

PROCRUSHCHENKO, A. V.- "Investigation of Transformations in Alloys of the Ni₃Cr Type Using Methods of Electric Conductivity and X-ray Photography at High Temperatures."
Min. of Higher Education USSR, Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Kiev, 1955
(Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

AUTHORS: Gertsriken, S.D. and Progrushchenko, A. v. 126-3-17/34

TITLE: Certain features relating to the electric resistance of nickel-chromium alloys. (~~Netotorny~~ osobennosti v elektrosoprotivlenii nikel'-khromistykh splavov).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.3, pp. 505-510 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are given which were obtained in studying alloys of the type Ni_3Cr and also for alloys of the type Ni_3Cr with an addition of 7.3% Mo; the composition of the investigated three alloys are given in Table 1, p.506. The results are plotted in graphs and some of the values are entered in tables. It was established that the position of the maximum in the electrical resistance-temperature curves is not constant and can be shifted towards lower temperatures by long duration annealing of the alloys at temperatures of the order of 500 C; this seems to indicate that these alloys are not in an equilibrium state after manufacture. It was experimentally established that there is a considerable decrease in the electric resistance of the alloys as a result of intensive deformation by drawing which may amount to 10 to 12% and additional experiments are required for elucidating this phenomenon. The kinetic features were

Card 1/2

126-3-17/34

Certain features relating to the electric resistance of nickel-chromium alloys. (Cont.)

investigated of the process characterized by an increase in the electric resistance of two of the investigated alloys in the case of isothermal annealing at 500 C; from the obtained kinetic curves the activation energy of the process was calculated at 43 and 60 kcal/g mol, which is in good agreement with results published by Nordheim, R. and Grant, N. (3). It was found that long duration annealing of Ni₃Cr alloys at 1200 C leads to an appreciable decrease in the resistance but further experiments are required for explaining this decrease. Equilibrium curves of the change in the resistance as a function of the temperature were obtained for two of the investigated alloys but the obtained data do not permit determination of the critical ordering temperature at 554 C in the sense mentioned by Taylor and Hinton (1). There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1956.
 ASSOCIATION: Kiev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko.
 (Kievskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko).
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

PROGRUSHCHENKO, A.V.

GERTSRIKEN, S.D.; PROGRUSHCHENKO, A.V.

Apparatus for the accurate measurement of electric resistance of
metals and alloys in a vacuum at high temperatures. Zav. lab. 23
no.8:974-975 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Metals--Testing) (Phase rule and equilibrium)
(Electric resistance)

AUTHOR: Progrushchenko, A. V.

SOV/163-58-1-40/53

TITLE: Radiographic Investigation of the Thermal Expansion in Nickel-Chromium Alloys (Rentgenograficheskoye izucheniye teplovogo rasshireniya nikelkhromistyykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 218-221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A special x-ray arrangement with high-vacuum was constructed for taking the radiograms of Ni-Cr alloys within wider temperature ranges. By this arrangement the taking of the radiograms at higher temperature can be calculated. The taking of the radiograms was carried out at temperatures of 20, 200, 395, 425, 595, 695, 705, 801 and 880°. In three alloys having a composition similar to the type Ni₃Cr the dependence of the coefficient of linear expansion α on the temperature was found. From the shape of the curve it may be seen that an abnormally abrupt decrease in α occurs within the temperature range 400-600°, and that it reaches its maximum at 500°. A detailed investigation of the radiograms of the alloys 1, 2,

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Radiographic Investigation of the Thermal Expansion in Nickel-Chromium Alloys SOV/163-58-1-40/53

3 at different temperatures shows that the crystal lattices of these alloys remain boundary centered and cubic within the temperature range 200 to 300°. The anomaly of α in the alloys 1, 2 and 3 does not only occur in hardened alloys but also in the annealed state. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (Nikolayev Ship-Building Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Progrushchenko, A. V.

SOV/163-56-3-32/49

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Electric Resistance of Nickel-Chromium-Aluminum Alloys (Nekotoryye osobennosti v elektrosoprotivlenii nikel'khromalyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 196 - 200 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivity versus temperature dependence of nickel-chromium-aluminum alloys was investigated. The electric resistance R was investigated with alloys characteristic of their K-state by decreasing the temperature from 1050° to room temperature. The activation energy U of the alloy Nr 4 was determined as 52 kcal/gram atom and of the alloy Nr 5 as 48 kcal/gram atom. In the alloys investigated with a decrease in temperature to below 800°C an anomalous increase of the electric resistance occurs. The anomaly of this phenomenon in cooling is explained by the K-state occurring in this case. From a comparison between the curves of the K-state may be concluded that an increase of the aluminum content in the alloys investigated clearly

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Some Characteristic Features of the Electric Resistance of Nickel-Chromium-Aluminum Alloys SOV/163-58-3-32/49

shows the occurrence of the K-state. The effect of the aluminum content on the kinetics of the formation of the K-state in the alloys is determined by means of the corresponding kinetic curves. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (Nikolayev Ship-Building Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Progrushchenko, A.V. 32-1-41/55

TITLE: High Temperature X-Ray Vacuum Camera with Continuous Sample Rotation
(Vysokotemperaturnaya rentgenovskaya vakuumnaya kamera s nepreryvnym vrashcheniem obraztsa).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 104-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The X-ray camera recommended in this paper is of cylindrical shape and has a diameter of 136 mm. The X-ray film is here fitted within a spherical space of 30 mm width in the interior of the camera. The dark slide has two lids (at the top and at the bottom), each of which is fitted with a double ball bearing (directed towards the interior of the camera). These bearings are insulated from the casing by means of a layer of mica. In both bearings holders are provided for the sample. Each of them has a device at its free end for clamping fast the sample, and each of them has a driving gear and a metal disk to which the electric current is conveyed by means of carbon brushes. Besides, a double disk is fitted on the upper holder, which serves the purpose of leading the thermoelectromotive force to the exterior. The thermocouple therefore is connected both to the sample and to the double disk. The thermoelectro-

Card 1/2

High Temperature X-Ray Vacuum Camera with Continuous
Sample Rotation

32-1-41/55

motive force is taken off from the double disk by means of a pair of carbon brushes and conveyed to the outside. The lower holder is arranged in such a manner that it can become shorter in the case of an expansion of the sample. The two holders are driven by a small electromotor by means of a shaft having a pair of gears. The X-ray reaches the camera from the side. For this purpose 1 input collimeter, and, opposite to it, 1 output collimeter is fitted to the side wall of the camera. The former has a beryllium window because of the vacuum, the latter possesses a fluorescent screen with a reflecting device. From the camera a tube connection leads to the vacuum plant, by means of which the air is extracted from the camera. There follow some examples showing how the camera is used. There are 2 figures, and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev State University imeni T.G. S.hevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. X-ray cameras-Operation-Analysis

85807

18.7500 1418, 1413, 1454

S/148/60/000/003/011/018
A161/A029AUTHORS: Progrushchenko, A.V.; Chetverkina, G.Ye.TITLE: On the Problem of K-State in ¹Nickel-¹Chrome AlloysPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. - Chernaya metallurgiya,
1960, No. 3, pp. 106 - 109

TEXT: The "K-state" of Ni-Cr alloys has been studied previously in several works (Refs. 1,6,8). An increased electric resistance value is one of its characteristic peculiarities (Ref. 1). The anomaly of resistance caused by the K-state was accompanied by anomalous changes of such properties as heat absorbing capacity (Ref. 4), hardness (Ref. 2), heat expansions (Refs. 3,5), modulus of elasticity (Ref. 10), etc. The present article contains information on experiments with the K-state in two alloys, (No. 6) 27.00% Cr, 73.00% Ni; 0.001% C; (No. 7) 31.30% Cr, 68.70% Ni; 0.01% C, induced by cold deformation and quenching. A metal state deformed by 60% and free of "K-state" was taken as normal state for comparisons, and the specific resistance of such a metal as 100%. Comparing with this normal conditions, electric resistance dropped 8% in the first alloy and 6% in the second as a result of K-state destroyed at heating to 1,000°C. The analogous effect of

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On the Problem of K-State in Nickel-Chrome Alloys

S/148/60/000/003/G11/018
A161/A029

cold deformation is a 12.2% drop of electric resistance. It was concluded that it is not possible to prevent the formation of the K-state completely by quenching specimens from 1,000°C (which had been stated also in Refs. 1,8, etc.), and apparently a cooling rate several times faster is necessary for this end. Such a rapid cooling is necessary in view of the fact that it takes only some decimal fractions of one second for the K-state to reach equilibrium at 750°C, and only thousands of one second to reach equilibrium at 1,000°C (Refs. 6,7). Comparing the curves electric resistance versus deformation, electric resistance versus temperature, and the curves of K-state existence for the two alloys, it is concluded that the resistance anomalies through the K-state are more pronounced in the first alloy (No. 6) than in the second (No. 7) which is near the Ni₂Cr type. There are 3 figures and 11 references: 8 Soviet, 1 German, 2 English. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 2/2

L 08135-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6033526

SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/010/1128/1133

AUTHOR: Chetv'orkina, H. Ye. -- Chetverkina, G. Ye.; Progrushchenko, A. V.

ORG: Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute (Mykolayivs'kyi korablebudivnyy instytut)

TITLE: Thermal electromotive force and K-state of nickel chromium alloys

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 10, 1966, 1128-1133

TOPIC TAGS: thermal electromotive force, nickel base alloy, chromium base alloy, aluminum alloy, molybdenum alloy, plastic deformation, binary alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the dependence of the thermal emf on the plastic deformation and thermal processing of binary Ni--Cr alloys containing 0, 1, 2.5, 4, 5, 11, 25, 20, 25, 29, and 34 at % Cr and alloys containing 23 at % Cr and 1, 2.5, 4, and 7 at % Al or 1, 2.5, and 4 at % Ti or 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10 at % Mo. The thermal emf was measured with respect to Cu. It is shown that plastic deformation increases the thermal emf of pure Ni and alloys corresponding to the composition of Ni_3Cr and Ni_2Cr . The alloy with 1 at % Cr becomes electrically negative after hardening at 1100C. An annealed alloy with 1 at % Cr is at first electrically positive with respect to Cu and is negative at temperatures above

Cord 1/2

L 08135-67

ACC NR: AP6033526

500C. A change in sign is also observed in the temperature vs thermal emf curves in the alloy with 34 at % Cr in the hardened, annealed, and plastically strained states. All other alloys are electrically positive with respect to Cu in all states. Pure nickel is electrically negative with respect to Cu. The disturbance of the K-state decreases the thermal emf of all binary Ni—Cr alloys, except those indicated above, and of alloys containing Mo and 7 at % Al. The thermal emf decreases in titanium and other aluminum alloys upon formation of the K-state. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2 nst

PROGRUSHCHENKO, A.V. [Prohrushchenko, A.V.]; CHETVERKINA, G.Ye.
[Chetv'orkina, H.IE.]

Density of plastically deformed nickel-chromium alloys.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.1:110-111 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut imeni Makareva.

ZHMUDSKIY, A.Z.; PROGRUSHCHENKO, A.V.; CHETVERKINA, G.Ye.

Certain characteristics of the K-state in nickel-chromium alloys
with additions of aluminum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
6 no.5:142-145 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nickel-chromium alloys--Electric properties)
(Crystal lattices)

PROGRUSHCHENKO, A.V.

High-temperature vacuum X-ray camera with continuous rotation of
the test sample. Zav. lab. 24 no.1:104-105 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(X-rays--Equipment and supplies)

L 15490-53 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/HM
 S/0137/63/000/005/I029/I029
 61
 ACCESSION NR: AR3003752
 SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 51161
 AUTHOR: Zhmuds'kiy, O. Z., Progrushchenko, O. V., Chetv'orkina, G. E.
 TITLE: Some characteristics of the K-state of nickel-chromium alloys, alloyed with molybdenum
 CITED SOURCE: Visnyk Ky*ylvs'k. un-tu, no. 5, 1962, ser. astron., fiz. ta khimiya, vy*p. 1, 66-70
 TOPIC TAGS: chromium-nickel alloy; K-state, plastic deformation, molybdenum alloying agent
 TRANSLATION: In alloys with 23 at % Cr and a large concentration of Mo, the K-constant exists at higher temperatures. 60% plastic deformation entirely decomposes the K-state in alloys with a smaller Mo concentration. In an alloy with 10 at % Mo, the K-state does not break down entirely even in the case of 60% plastic deformation. A new phase is detected in the alloy with a Mo concentration of 8 at %. According to summary.
 DATE ACQ: 21 Jun 63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00
 Card 1/1

PROGRUSHCHENKO, O.V.

35198
S/185/62/007/002/012/010
5299/5302

18.11.62
AUTHORS:

Zhmuds'kyi, O.Z., Prohrushchenko, O.V., and
Chetv'orkina, H.Ye.

TITLE:

Some peculiar features of the K-state of nickel-chro-
mium alloys with titanium

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 2, 1962,
212 - 216

TEXT: The resistivity, density and crystalline structure of Ni-Cr-
Ti alloys were studied as a function of Ti-concentration, plastic
deformation and heat treatment. The alloys were prepared in an elec-
tric-arc furnace with tungsten electrodes (in an argon atmosphere).
The alloys contained 23 atom % Cr and 1, 2.5 and 4 atom % Ti, re-
spectively. In order to study the resistivity in a strongly defor-
med state, specimens of 1 mm diameter were drawn through holes of
smaller diameter. The degree of deformation was determined from the
ratio $\Delta D/D_0$, where $\Delta D = D_0 - D_n$ (D_0 being the initial specimen-
diameter and D_n -- the diameter after deformation). The resistivity X
Card 1/3

Some peculiar features of the ...

S/185/62/007/002/012/016
D299/D302

was calculated by the formula $\rho = R \frac{m}{l^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta}$, where δ is the density

of the alloy. It was found that the density decreases with increasing Ti-concentration. In the case of pure Ni, a 70 %-deformation led to a 0.2 % decrease in density, whereas a 60 %-deformation -- to a 0.8 % decrease. A figure shows the resistivity versus degree-of-deformation curves. The resistivity decreased from 111.4, 119.3 and 123.5 μ ohm.cm, before the deformation, to 14.7, 16.3 and 15.9 μ ohm.cm after the deformation (for the 3 specimens containing 1, 2.5 and 4 atom % Ti, respectively). A 60 %-deformation completely destroys the K-state in all 3 specimens. In order to study the temperature dependence of the resistivity, specimens with 0.41 mm diameter, were used; 60 % deformed specimens were heated to 1000°C, and then cooled. The resistivity of all the alloys decreased anomalously at temperatures above 550°C. The shape of one of the temperature-dependence curves can be explained by assuming that the heating leads to the dissolution of an η - type phase (Ni₃Ti). This was confirmed by X-ray investigations, which also showed that all the alloys have face-centered cubic structure. The following lattice-

Card 2/3

Some peculiar features of the ...

S/185/62/007/002/012/C16
D299/D302

parameter values were obtained: 3.5478; 3.5551 and 3.5596 Å for Ni-Cr-Ti alloys with a Ti-concentration of 1, 2.5 and 4 atom %, respectively. The resistivity of a pure Ni-Cr alloy with 25 atom % Cr is 15.5 % greater than that of a 60 %-deformed alloy. On adding Ti to the alloy, its K-state changes, its resistivity increases, the temperature range of existence of the K-state increases, and the minimum of the temperature curves is shifted towards higher temperatures. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Nordheim and N. Grant, J. Metals, 6, no. 2, 1954; A. Taylor, J. Metals, 8, no. 10, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Kyivskyy derzhuniversitytet im. T.H. Shevchenka (Kyiv State University im. T.H. Shevchenko); Mykolayivskyy korablobudivnyy instytut im. S.O. Makarova (Mykolayiv Ship-Building Institute im. S.O. Makarov)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1961

Card 3/3

X

L 23844-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) JD/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5001555 8/0185/64/009/012/1351/1355

AUTHOR: Progrushchenko, O. V.; Chetv'orkina, G. Ye.; Zhmuds'kyi, O. Z.

TITLE: Long-range order in the nickel-chromium system

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 12, 1964, 1351-1355

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, chromium alloy, long range order, electric resistance, lattice parameter, temperature resistance coefficient, Curie point

ABSTRACT: In view of the many unclear points concerning the data published in the literature on long-range and short-range order in the nickel-chromium system the authors studied the law governing the variation of temperature resistance

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Resistance at 460, 480,

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and 504C. The temperature coefficient of resistance increases by a factor of 3-4. The crystal lattice parameter of the alloy decreases. Annealing the alloy at 526 and 550C does not yield such an effect. No changes in the electric resistance coefficient and lattice parameter typical of

tion of a K-state in the alloy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Mikolayivskyy korablebudivelnyy instytut im. S. Y. Makarova
(Mikolayev Shipbuilding Institute); Kyivskiy derzhuniversytet im. T. G.
Shevchenka (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

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SUB CODE: SS, MM

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Card 2/2

PROH, Z.; RADNAI, L.

Manufacture of the grid dip oscillator. p. 27.

RADICTECHNIKA, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1955

(Magyar Onkentes Honvedeimi Szovetseg) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

PROH, Z.; RADNAI, L.

"What is the Grid Dip Oscillator and for What can it be Used?" p. 1
(RADIOTECHNIKA. Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

NOVOZHILOV, Yu.N., inzh.; YENYAKIN, Yu.P., inzh.; PROGUNOV, V.A., inzh.

Automation of hot air supply control in boilers with rotating re-
generative air superheaters. Elek. sta. 35 no.8:71-72 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

PROHASKA, Boris, docent dr inz.

Some experiences in the construction and application
of certain apparatus in the structural analysis of
petroleum. Nafta Jug 131 no. 11/12:366-371 N-D '62.

1. Technological Institute, Sisak.

PROHASKA, Boris

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Production of asphaltic bitumen from an Edeleanu extract. Matija Krajinović, Boris Prohaska, Dušanka Žutić, and Zdenka Krokav (Univ. Zagreb). *Nafta* (Yugoslavia) 8, 243-6(1957).—An Iraq solvent-refined lubricating oil Edeleanu ext., previously freed of the fraction distg. up to 250°, was converted into asphaltic bitumen by air-blowing in the presence of 1% P_2O_5 . N. Playšić

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COUNTRY:	: Yugoslavia	H-25
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZGim., No. 22 1959 No.	79865
AUTHOR	: Wranjican, D., Jurjasevic, S., and Prohaska, B.	
INFO.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Hydrogenation of the Aromatic Fraction in Petroleum Products. II. The Hydrogenation of Aromatic Concentrates.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Nafta (Yugoslavia), 9, No 4-5, 95-98 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: The authors report on attempts to carry out the hydrogenation of aromatic concentrates over Raney Ni and Mo oxide catalysts. It has been established that the application of one of the above catalysts alone does not make possible the utilization of the hydrogenation as a method for the quantitative determination of aromatic hydrocarbons. The authors therefore recommend the combined application of the two catalysts, as described in an earlier report on the study of heavy petroleum fractions	
CARD:	1/2	

COUNTRY	: Yugoslavia	H-23
CATEGORY	:	
ADJ. JOUR.	: RZhKhim, No. 22-1959 No.	79865
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TYPE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	: (for Communication I see RZhKhim, 1959, No 5, 15969). The Mo-catalyst can be used only in a limited number of cases for the industrial hydrogenation of aromatic concentrates. S. Rozenoyer	
CARD: 2/2	247	

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certain apparatus in the structural analysis of petroleum.
Nafta Jug 13 no.11/12:366-371 N-D '62.

1. Tehnoloski institut, Sisak.

BUDEC, Branka; PROHASKA, Boris

Yugoslav raw materials for production of aromatic petrochemicals.
Nafta Jug 15 no.11/12:327-335 H-D '64.

1. Petroleum Refinery, Sisak.

MACEK, Ivan; PROHASKA, Boris

New concepts on the mechanism of catalytic action of solids.
Nafta Jug 15 no.11/12:344-351 N-D '64.

1. Technological Institute, Sisak.

PROHASKA, B.; TRAD, E.

Chromatography of hydrocarbons on domestic silica gel. p. 221.

NAFTA. (Institut za naftu)
Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 10, no. 7, July, 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EFAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

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A contribution to the study of the structural analysis of naphtha (Fractional analysis of 300-400° of our Sumecani naphtha). Bul sa Young 8 no.3/4:87 Je-Ag'63.

1. Kemijsko-tehnoloski odjel Tehnoloskog fakulteta, Zagreb.

PROHASKA, B.

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-23
Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases
and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16960

Author : Vranjican, D.; Prohaska, B.; Tartaro, Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : Hydrogenation of Aromatics Present in Petroleum Products.
Hydrogenation of High Boiling Petroleum Fractions for
the Performance of Structural-Group Analyses

Orig Pub : Nafta, (Jugosl.), 1958, 9, No 2, 33-38

Abstract : In analyzing mineral oils derived from Yugoslavian
crudes, the samples were hydrogenated (H) in an auto-
clave. The feasibility of employing molybdenum oxide
catalyst supported on activated charcoal for the initial
H and of Ni catalyst for hydrogenation of the higher boil-
ing fractions has been demonstrated. The latter catalyst

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YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-23
Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases
and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16960

is also applicable to low boiling fractions when their
S content is low. Duration of H is approx. 3 hours.
At the end of this time catalysts loses its activity.
Temperature of H must be $\leq 230^{\circ}$. The structural analysis
was conducted by a method based on molecular weight
measurements and on the elementary composition of a
sample before and after H. This method permits a direct
determination of the percent aromatics, and average
number of aromatic rings in a molecule. -- Ya. Satunovskiy

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H - 83

PROHASKA, Boris, dr inz.; PREZELJ, Milan; LEGISA, Ivo

Thermal diffusion of liquids. Kemija u industriji 11 no.7:
379-384 J1 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Sveuciliste u Zagrebu.

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Construction of various apparatus for thermal diffusion of liquids. Kemijska u industriji 11 no.7:385-388 JI '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Sveuciliste u Zagrebu.

PROHASKA, B.

Preparation of gallic acid from Yugoslav tanning extracts. M. Krstinić, B. Prohaska, and I. Mekjavić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arch. hem.* 27, 167-72 (1955) (English summary).—Gallic acid is best obtained by hydrolysis of the ext. from the leaves of *Rhus cotinus* with a 25% NaOH soln. during 5 hrs. at 80°, yield, 56% (based on tannins in the ext.). D. Fleš

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